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ARBITAL OF THE STEAMER NORTH STAR .- This steamer reached this city, with the California mails of the 20th December, yesterday afternoon. Her news was anticipated by the Atlantic, which arrived on Monday. The following is the Purser's report: Left New-York on the 20th December, at 2 p. m.; had rough weather first 24 hours out-afterward, more moderate. On the 25th, at 6; a. m., passed Cape Maisi (east end of Cuba), at which time the steamship Atlantic was 41 or 5 miles ahead; at 12:30 p. m., came up with and passed her. Arrived at Aspinwall on the 27th, at 5:30 p. m., making the passage in 7 days, 3 hours and 30 minutes, beating the Atlantic about 10 or 11 miles into port. Left Aspinwall at 3:30 a. m., on the 4th inst.; had strong trades and heavy head sea through the Caribbean Sea. On the 9th inst., at

signals with ship Pocahontas, of Bath, REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Old Men's Republican Central Committee met last night at No. 618 Broadway, and on motion of Mr. Marshal, of the 21st Ward, E. Delatield Smith, of the 18th Ward, was elected as temporary Chairman, and Dr. T. Cleaveland, of the 15th, and Wm. Laimbeer, of the 18th

11:15 a. m., lat. 29 28, lon. 73 15, exchanged signals

with an American Bank, howing checkered signal of

red and white-red in all the corners. On the 10th

inst., at 1:20 p. m., lat. 34 54, lon. 73 42, exchanged

Ward, as Secretaries. On calling the roll the seats of delegates from the 6th. 11th and 17th Wards were contested. On motion of Edgar Ketcl &m, of the 12th Ward, a committee of three in each case was appointed to investigate the claims of those presenting themselves, and report to the meeting. For the 6th Ward Messrs. E. Ketchum, of the 12th, John Keyser, of the 9th, and Jas. Murray, of the 7th Wards, were appointed. For the 11th Ward Mesers. Amos J. Williamson, of the 20d, C. F. E. Sneder, of the 1st, and Daniel L. Pettee, of the 7th, were appointed, and for the 17th Ward Messer. Chas. C. Nott, of the 5th, Sheridan Bhook, of the 3d, and Wm. H. Bull, of the

After consultation each committee reported progress and asked further time, which was granted, and on motion the Convention adjourned until Friday, the

## New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1880.

J. W. Lewis is our Agent in New-Bustars, Conn., for the sale of Thin Tribuna.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
Business letters for Tun Thruncus should in all cases be addressed to Honace Gerrary & Co.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for invertion must be authentisated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning editions to delivered to City Subscribers at 125 cents per week.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH Through misapprohension we erred in stating the price at which the cheap edition of Helper's Compend can be procured. The price is to remain at twenty-five cents each. Those wishing to be supplied by us please send 25 cents per copy, and if by mail, eight

#### CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 11 .- The Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, Secator from Minnesota, took his seat after being duly qualified. Mr. Iverson introduced a bill amending the Court of Claims law. Mr. Green, Dem. of Mo., resumed his remarks on Mr. Pugh's resolution relative te Territorial officers. Mr. Pugh repiled. The Senate then went into executive session, and afterward ad

House, Jan. 11 .- Mr. Scranton of Pena., who occupied an independent position on the Speaker question, announced himself ready to vote for Mr. Sherman. He also called attention to the proceedings of a Union meeting in Luzerne County, Penn., declaring attachment to the Union. Mr. Campbell, Rep. of Penn., also spoke of the patriotism of the people of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pugh, Ad. Dem. of Ala., gave his views with respect to the present condition of the Union. A vote for Speaker was then had, Mr. Sherman still lacking three votes, and Mr. Hamilton receiving 81. After explanations by various members, another vote was had, Mr. Sherman lacking five votes. Mr. Hamilton received 75, Mr. Gilmer 25, Mr. Davis, A. L. nd., 8, and scattering 7. Adjourned.

#### LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 11 .- Mr. Gardner introduced his bill relative to railroads in this city, the reference of which excited some debate. The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Bills relative to the recovery of rent were introduced by Mr. Colvin, and by Mr. Richmond to ascertain and collect the damages caused by the destruction of the Quarantine buildngs. An Executive Session was had, after which the Senate went into Committee on the Governor's Mes-

House, Jan. 11 .- Among the bills noticed were two by Messrs. Webster and Masterson for railroads in New-York City, one by Mr. Gibbs to authorize the National Bank of Albany to reduce its stock. Mr. Flagler introduced a bill in relation to transportation of freight on railroads. The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Governor's Message, and

The steamship North Star, with the California mails to the 20th ult., reached her dock, at this port, yesterday afternoon. Her news was anticipated by the arrival of the Atlantic on Monday morning last.

In the Executive Session of the State Senate yesterday, the nomination of Wm. Barnes, esq., as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, was confirmed; as was also the nomination of the Hon. Thomas B. Carroll as Canal Appraiser. No Harbor Masters or Port Wardens were sent in.

We have additional particulars of the terrible calamity which occurred at Lawrence, Massachusetts, on Tuesday afternoon. The building which fell was five stories high, 280 feet long by 70 feet wide, with a wing 45 feet square. There were 30,000 spindles running, and 960 operatives were employed. At Boston, a meeting for the relief of the sufferers has been held, and a handsome initiative subscription was started.

The Board of Education organized last evening, by the choice of Wm. E. Curtis as President, and Thomas Boesé as Clerk, both on the first ballot. ocratic caucus until within twenty-four hours of the election, finding that it would be idle for him to persist, yielded his claim, and Mr. Curtis was unanimously nominated. He received the votes of the twenty-two Democrats in the Board. Mr. Boese was complimented by a unanimous vote. The Democrats nominated Mr. Eugene Shine to the Finance Committee, doubtless from the distinguished financial reputation which he earned in the famous Fourth-Ward Swindle, by which the city became the purchaser of three lots in Oliver street at an expense of fully double the value of full lots in that neighborhood, and afterward discovered that it had been cheated in the measure. The Democrats, however, did not succeed in electing Mr. Shine. An attempt to nullify the Bible By-Law was defeated by filli-

## CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The quarrel of the harmonious Democracy over the Slavery question went on in the Senate yesterday as usual. Mr. Green of Missouri managed to conclude his speech in time to have Mr. Pugh come down with a rejoinder. Mr. Green professed to be very amiable and good-natured, and said all he wanted was to have Coegress protect Slavery in the Territories, and forbid any unfriendly legislation therein against the institution. In a word, he asked nothing more than to have Slavery allowed to go everywhere, and be protected everywhere, and this little trifle once granted, he could see no reason why the Democracy should not all become entirely harmonious again, and those who have been lured from its ranks, by the agitations of the past, quietly return to its bosom. Mr. Pugh replied with some very feeling observations, stimulated doubtless by the recollection of the result of the late election in Ohio, wherein both his own sentiments and these of Mr. Green received a practical commentary not at all flattering to the heres of those who anticipate the restoration of the broken fortunes of the demoralized Democracy

In the House, Mr. Pugh of Alabama made a furious disunion speech, taking the most radical ground upon the subject. He is, or professes to be, in a hurry to leave without any conditions whatever. He declared the Republican party to be nothing less than a famishing Boa Constrictor, and that the South, if it remained in its company, would inevitably be its prey. We feel sorry for the apprehensions of Mr. Pugh, and trust his colleagues of the Free States may reassure him, lest he should incontinently take to his heels and fly from before the face of the terrible serpent his fancy has conjured up, without even waiting for the company of his brother members from his own State.

After Mr. Pugh, comes a ballot in which Mr. Sherman came within three votes of an election. Then followed a sort of Delphic colloquy, in which Mr. Horace F. Clark and Mr. Adrain bore a conspicuous part. Both of these gentlemen spoke of

their future course in a most portentous and ambiguous manner. Their language was evidently designed to be big with meaning, but what that meaning was, it is impossible to divine from what they said. They were, however, plainly coquetting with the Southern-Lecompton Democrats. After making the darkness of the position of these two gentlemen extremely visible, another vote for Speaker was taken, without results, and the body adjourned.

#### O'CONOR AND SLAVERY.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Charles O'Conor, elinching the doctrines of his late speech. We like Mr. O'Conor. He faces the music. He faces the authorities also. We gave a list of them a few days ago, twenty eight in number, running all the way through the ages of history, from Socrates to Brougham.

Mr. O'Conor may be fairly termed the John Brown of polities. "No dangers fright him and no labors tire." He confronts a world in arms against his doctrines. What mental or moral tremor he may feel, we do not even conjecture; but he certainly displays none. Whether he is inwardly laughing at human gullibility, beneath a well-contrived mask, hiding his satisfaction at its display, we do not know, and probably never shall. We must fairly suppose, however, that he is in earnest. Used as he is to the occupation of a lawyer, and to unceasing efforts to make the worse appear the better reason, he may have taken up the side he now advocates with an ordinary sincerity.

In his letter, Mr. O'Conor frankly admits, with regard to his antagonists, that their "general principles cannot be refuted," and that their · logic is irresistible." He declares it to be impossible to assail the positions of the opponents of Slavery on any other ground than that Slavery is just, right, and beneficent. If it is not this, the right of the argument is with the Anti-Slavery people, and contention with them, or opposition to their ideas, is idle. Herein we admire the clearness of Mr. O'Conor's view, and the immaculate soundness of his reasoning. It is true, every word true; and Mr. O'Conor's testimony, as an opponent of Anti-Slavery doctrine, is impartial, candid, and must be deemed conclusive. There is thus nothing left for us to do but to show that Slavery is unjust.

This is a comprehensive labor, but a most easy task. The demonstration is drawn from two sources. First, from the logic of the case; and second, from its facts. The logic is very simple, and must be very familiar to Mr. O'Conor; and accordingly, for the present we will ask his attention to the facts. The printed collections of them are numerous. But we will not refer him to these. We will tell him a simple story never yet published, just by way of a sample parcel, as Mr. O'Conor's trading friends, to whom he addresses his letter, would say.

A little less than a year ago, an English gentleman and his family went to spend some months in South Carolina for his health. On their return to the North in the Spring, they stopped on their way at the residence of a British Consul. He was at that time boarding at a hotel. A conversation arose on Slavery. "Sir,' said the landlord, "the slaves have an easy time, a very easy time. I have a slave woman in my house whom I keep "well and feed well, and who has done little or no "labor of any kind for the six years I have owned her." "That is very liberal of you, Sir," replied the English gentleman. "Are such cases common?" "O, yes, very common." The next day the wife of the English gentleman was spending a little time in the sitting-room of the wife of the landlord. While there a young, good-looking mulatto woman came in, appearing languid, and complaining of being

Her mistress accosted her sharply, saying, What's the matter now, Phillis; are you going to stop having children?" "Indeed, I hopes so, missus; I would rather die than have any more," replied the girl. "Phillis," said the mistress, don't let me hear you talk in that way. If you " stop having children, I will sell you to go South at orce." The slave left the room in tears. "that girl married?" "No," answered the landlady. "How long have you owned her?" "Five or six years," replied the landlady. "How many children has she had since you bought her? Four," replied the landlady. "All living?" · All: fine, fat, and healthy." The landlord subsequently disclosed the fact that this was his breeding woman, bought and kept for the purpose, and the one to whom he alluded as having an "easy "time." Her children had different fathers, chosen with reference to their stock qualities by the owner of the girl. She had been made to produce a child in almost every year since she had been purchased; and the landlord professed to be getting boys and girls, by his judicious system of crossing, equal to any in the State, and which would bring him the very highest prices. In what way the girl was coerced into this diabolical arrangement, we have seen by the interview in the

We do not attempt to highten this picture. We give the simple facts as related to us months ago, by the gentleman in question, in the confidence of private intercourse; and for this reason we do not wish to be more particular as to details. We only youch for the strict truth of the narration.

Now, Mr. O'Conor, you say Slavery is just, beneficent, righteous. What do you think of this story? Can earth or hell disclose a blacker picture? Is a system whose daily history is illustrated by constantly recurring deeds like this, such a blessing as you declare Slavery to be? On your honor as a man, what say you? Do not prevaricate. Do not palter in a double sense. It is no answer to say that all forms of civilization have their evils. Those evils are not inevitable. In the system of Slavery, evils such as we have depicted are inevitable, perenially inevitable, while the nature of man endures. To approve Slavery as you approve it, is to advocate hell upon earth.

## JOHN BELL.

The Naskville Banner proposes the Hon. John Bell of Tennessee as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency, and hoists his flag at its editorial

So far as we are personally concerned, we have not one word to say in opposition to Mr. Bell, and if he could be elected President in 1860, we should be entirely content. He is a gentleman of broad and statesmanlike views, of great political sagacity, and unbending firmners. Of the whole body of Southern Whigs in the Senate, at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he alone had judgment, pluck, good sense, and principle enough to oppose it. He spoke against it, and he voted against it. If other Southern Whigs had been sufficiently enlightened and brave to have followed his example, the politics of the country would now be in a very different condition from what we behold. We should have had no I well as seeds.

Kansas broils, and we should have had no John Brown raids. Mr. Bell foretold, with enerring truth, the mischief that would flow from the repeal of the time-honored compact, and in a statesmanlike spirit endeavoured to persuade Congress to forbear. His counse's were unheeded. All that he prophesied of evil, and more, has fully come to pass. He stands more than justified before his constituents to-day, for the position he took on that memorable occasion. He can point to his record with pride, and demand the approval of every friend of his country, of every lover of law and order, of every opponent of useless agitation of the Slavery question, and he will not make the demand in vain. If political hostility in any quarter withholds its praise, it is not because it is deemed to be undeserved; it is only because it fears the political consequences of rendering it. History at least will do Mr. Bell no reluctant justice. No public man of our time exhibits a more unspetted political career. There are thousands of those who rank nominally among his political opponents, who would gladly see the affairs of State committed to his prudent and judicious guidance. He has been the guiding star of all that is noble and manly and sagacious in Tennessee politics for a quarter of a century, and that he should now be put forward by the Opposition of that State as their choice for the Presidency, is but a just and well-deerved tribute to his high character and his great ability.

#### THE LAWRENCE DISASTER.

The appalling calamity that has just taken place at Lawrence, in Massachusetts, is of a character to startle the most apathetic in regard to the fragility of the modes of building in this country. We have long been used to hear not only of whole blocks and streets of buildings burned up, but of whole towns and cities as well. We have in a manner become used to these overwhelming devastations by fire. This great evil, we are happy to know, however, is gradually being diminished by the substitution of fire-proof buildings for tinder-boxes. We do not now bear, as we formerly did every sixty days, that some extemporized city on the Pacific Coast had been utterly burned out, and that the population were busily engaged in erecting an another.

It is a comparatively new experience this of huge masses of brick and stone buildings coming unexpectedly down by the run, and burying the unsuspecting occupants or passers by in the ruins; and it is as horrible as it is new. In one of our own thronged business streets, the other day, a huge warehouse suddenly bulged and fell into the public street, kitting in its fall old and respectable citizens wending their way home without a dream of danger. Now, we find, in the heart of New-England. among a people of thrift and wealth, in a city spoken into existence, as it were, in a day by the combined enterprise and capital of Massachusetts manufactures-we find one of their enormous castles of industry suddenly falling of its own weight, and burying hundreds of innocent and unsuspecting operatives in the awful crash. It seems to be an event as impossible as it is dreadful.

In view of this unparalled calamity, something beside unavailing lamentation and empty denunciation is demanded. Something should be done to prevent a recurrence of such hideous disasters. After enduring a frightful destruction of life for a long period by the explosions and burnings of steamboats. Congress was finally driven to take up the subject and enact a code of regulations in respect of steamers, that has been of vast service in putting an end to the wholesale slaughter of life among passengers. The long and judicious labors of the late Hon. John Davis of Massachusetts on that subject, in perfecting the existing statutes, are annually saving multitudes of lives on lake, river, and ocean, and entitle him to a high place among public benefactors.

What has been done in one case can be done in another. If not by Congress, then by State Legislatures. The State of New-York and the State of Massachusetts each owen it to itself, to adopt measures to prevent the possible recurrence of such ters as that which recently took place in Broad street, and which has now taken place in the City of Lawrence. Means should be devised to regulate the erection of all buildings over a certain size, by putting them under the supervision of an authority competent to arrest their construction, or to prevent their occupation after being constructed. Power should be lodged in some distinct and well-known quarter, in a Board of Building Commissioners, a Bureau of Architecture, or some such body, whose duty it should be to supervise all edifices of every description that could by any possibility imperil the safety of the citizens, whether as an employee therein, or otherwise. A power of this sort exists in European countries, and it should be established here. present our means of prevention are totally inadequate to the demand of the case. The only authority now existing is lodged in Fire Wardens, or scattered among the general powers of the District-Attorney, or the Grand Jury. In each case, however, it is alike inefficient and defective. Fresh enactments are needed; a vigorous treatment of the whole subject is required. We trust our Legislature, at least, will not adjourn till it has given its careful attention to the matter.

The N. Y. Times expresses its solicitude to know what attitude the Republican party "proposes to "assume toward the Supreme Court." Not being commissioned to speak for that highly respectable organization, we cannot answer its inquiry. We can state, however, very distinctly, what our attitude toward that body is. We regard it as a safe guardian of private rights, but we deny its authority to settle the limitations of political power, either as regards the several States or the Federal Government. We do not believe that our system of Government can be long preserved, or the personal rights of the citizen long maintained, on any other theory of Constitutional interpretation. We do not propose to go into any argument on the subject at this time, but The N. Y. Times is welcome to our

A writer in The Daily News lauds James Buchanan and Fernando Wood together .- "The one a tried President, the other a tried Mayor."

-We knew that Mr. Wood had been tried once on the charge of fraud in the Marvine case, when the Referees, previously his friends, brought in a verdict against him; and also that he escaped trial on another occasion by pleading the statute of limitations. But we never knew before that Mr. Buchanan had been tried, either on civil or criminal charges. Pray, when was it !

THE DATE TREE IN FRANCE .- M. Cloquet has suc ceeded in raising good dates on his estate near Toulon, in France. The only precaution which he has had to take against the cold has been to tie a cloth bag over each cluster. He propagates the trees from aproute as

# THE LATEST NEWS.

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860. THE DEAD LOCK.

No progress was made to-day toward relieving the dead I ck here, which must continue until the plurality be granted, or absenteeism elects a Speaker, unless some new development should occur before Saturday. The proceedings to-day have widened the breach between the Democracy and Southern Opposition, by the mutual circumstances of Mr. Houston of Alabama and Mr. Harris of Maryland. as to the responsibility of the present condition of affairs. Mr. Harris demons rated conclusively that the Democrats could not concentrate their own forces, and if they did, the solid vote of the Southern Opposition added, would not elect a Speaker.

Mr. Houston contended that such a coalition would compel Messrs. Clark and Adrain to decide the contest, and bence, if made, must result in an immediate election.

Mr. Horace Clark (Anti-Le.) interposed during this colleguy with one of his non-committal speeches, ending by nominating Mr. Etheridge as a compromise. He indicated pretty unmistakably, for the first time, that he would not support Mr. Sherman in any contingency, but failed to propose any practicable solution of the problem. The House is wearied with this trifling on the part of a few men holding the balance of power.

On the first ballot Mr. Sherman reached within three of an election, Mr. Carter returning to him after a handsome declaration, indorsing his conservative and national character. On the second, Mr. Joy Morris and Mr. Nixon complimented Mr. Gil. mer, reducing Mr. Sherman's aggregate two tempo-

Since this contest began, the Democracy have never been so much demoralized as now. But for the encouragement afforded by a few weak men on our side, and some intriguing marplots, the struggle would be virtually abandoned. Their hope is to compel a surrender of Mr. Sherman, which will be regarded as a Democratic victory, no matter who is elected. If sufficient votes, which, when added to Mr. Sherman's column, will make a majority, or insure an election, can be produced, he will withdraw instantly. Until then, all such suggestions are mischievous and disorganizing, and probably

It was proposed to hold a Democratic caucus tomorrow night, for the purpose of determining future action; but it was reconsidered for another plan. Mr. Winslow obtained the consent of the dele-

gations from different States, in writing to withdraw Mr. Hamilton on the next ballot, and substitute Mr. Bocock. They now regret having left the latter at all, especially as the deception was practiced in Mr. Hamilton's case, he having been a member of a Know-Nothing lodge. Mesars. Boteler, Moore, and other members of

the Southern Opposition, who had voted for various Democrats, exhibited much temper to-day at the failure of that side to command its own vote, compact and steady, and returned to Mr. Gilmer. Experience has demonstrated that no candidate,

of either interests, can receive the united support of the other. Hence no coalition is practicable. THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The President's first levee, last night, was thinly attended, like the reception on New-Year's day, and much to his annoyance. There is a limited prospect of gaiety this Winter.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Schwartz appeared in his seat this morning though still indisposed.

Mr. Pugh (Ala.) made one of the ablest secession speeches yet heard, denouncing the Republicans for insisting that the Union must be preserved, which he regarded as a coil of an anaconda around the institution of Slavery. He said the Democracy, with all its professions of nationality, was sectional in ability and power. All the Disunionists congratulated him heartily at the close.

GOV. WISE'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

There is much trouble among the Virginia chivalry about paying the cost of Gov. Wise's military demonstrations at Harper's Ferry. His General, Taliaferro, who commanded seventeen hundred men, had a staff of sixty-four, while Napoleon, in the hight of his glory, had but forty-six. Gen. Taliaferro's staff received eight dollars per diem, which may explain its multitude.

THE NEW SENATOR. Mr. Wilkinson, the new Senator from Minnesota,

took his seat-giving the Republicans twenty-five in that Chamber. THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

Letters from Mr. Raynor of North Carolina urge the Southern Opposition not to support any Democrat for Speaker.

FERANDO WOOD AT CHARLESTON. There is information here that Fernando Wood will go to Charleston with a large body of partisans, in addition to his Delegates, in a special steamer provided by George Law.

THE HOUMAS LAND GRANT.

If the Committee on the Houmas Grant choose to whitewash that affair, they will not have the implied sanction of one Republican, who would be powerless. The Democrats must take the whole responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860. The President has nominated to the Senate ex-Con-ressman Hughes of Indiana, to fill the vancancy on he bench of the Court of Claims. Among the other gressman Hughes of Indiana, to fill the vancancy on the bench of the Court of Claims. Among the other confirmations to-day, are those of Marshall M. Smith, as Consul to Constantinople, and Henry N. Miller, as Postmaster of Detroit.

The Mail Contractors continue to throw up their contracts, finding it impossible to continue the service, through the failure of Congress to make appropria-

In the House to-day, on the second vote for In the House to-day, on the second vote for a Speaker, Messrs, Briggs and Morris (Penn.) voted with the Southern Opposition for Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Davis (Ind.) received the votes of Allan, Barr, Cooper, Cox, Howard, Montgomery, Morris (Ili.), and Riggs; and Mr. Winslow got those of Messrs. Dimmick and Maclay. Mr. Davis (Miss.) voted for Mr. Bocock; Mr. Clark (N. Y.) for Mr. Adrain, and Mr. Adrain for Mr. Berolds.

Mr. Reynolds.

The United States Agricultural Society to-day added President Buchanan, and ex-Presidents Tyler and Van Buren to their list of honorary members.

#### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1860.

Mr. RICE (Dem. Min.) presented the credentials of Morton S. Wilkinson, Setator from Minnesota from the 4th March, 1859, and he was duly sworn.

Mr. IVERSON (Dem. Ga.) introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims.

Mr. LANE (Dem. Or.) introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Eastern and Western Districts of Toxas. Read and referred.

Many private bills were presented also.

Mr. BROWN presented a memorial for a charter for a railroad on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) resumed his remarks on Mr. Pugh's resolutions. Jurisdiction over the Territories was vested in all branches of the Federal Govern-SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1860.

neighbors. She believes in an equality of the Su under the laws, and never did indorse the abomins

ment, none of them having units and power. The source of this power was a necessary in oldent to the source of this power was a necessary in the source of the process. It is not the length the doctrine of Popular Sovers of the derived from the organic act. Congress cound power possessed by the Territorial Government of the egate sovereignty by legislative act, and if Congresses on power itself to prohibit Slavery in the possessed no power itself to prohibit Slavery in the Territories it could not delegate it to a Territory. If the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty shall prevail, their indeed the South will be hampered and hommed in; and if the views of the Senstor from Vermont be carried out Slavery would become unprofitable, and would have to be given up, and one or the other race would have to be given up, and one or the other race must extinguish the other, and the fairest portion of the country be given up to rain and decay. He arged obedience to the accrees of the Supreme Court by all obedience to the accrees of the Supreme Court by all sections of the country, saying there must be some court of last resort whose opinions are to be respected, or confusion will chear. It did not hart the North for Slavery to expand. He had no desire to thrust Slavery down the throats of the people of any Territory. Let them decice the question when they come to form a State government. Who is to protect Slavery in the Territorics if the Territorial Legislature enact unfriendly laws? Congress must do it, because the property is legally there. Is it too much to ask Congress for this protection? The Supreme Court has said that slaves can be taken into the Territorics, and that they should be protected. He preme Court has said that slaves can be taken into the Territories, and that they should be protected. He next proceeded to state the views of the Penceratic party, and endorsed the views of the President. The Union was a partnership of States. The Territories were property acquired by all the partners and none had the right of exclusive possession. Simply to give the South the benefit of her portion of the cale of the lands, and cut her off from all second exempassion, and cut her off from all had the right of exclusive possession. Simply to give the South the benefit of her portion of the rale of the lands, and cut her off from all social, commercial and political benefits resulting from the acquisition, was unfair. The right to hold slaves, was incorporated in the Federal Government, and the Government could not act in antagonism to the principles on which it was founded. He attacked the argument that the Dred Scott decision attacked the power of the States as well as the Territories, and pronounced it an attempt to stir up strife and ill-feeling at the North, which was destroying the commercial interests of that section. It was necessary that there should be a reaction at the North, or armed police would be established from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He would not imitate the Senator from Georgia, by bidding defiance to the North. He looked upon them as orothers who were misguided, and not aware of the consequences which would ensue from their conduct, and that the South was driven to the last extremity. The North had no benefits to derive from this course. The South never made efforts to injure the property of the North. He respected honeat Abolitionists who were misled and used by designing politicians. He appealed to his former Democratic friends in the Republican ranks to return, and urged harmony in all the branches of the Democratic party. He had confidence in the American people. He would hope on and hope ever for the perpetuity of the Union aad the Constitution.

Mr. PUGH replied to the remarks of Messra Iver-

on and hope ever for the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. PI'GH replied to the remarks of Messra. Iverson and Green. The latter, while professing to desire peace in the Democratic party, had openly accused the Senator from Illmois and himself with attempting to create a disturbance in the party and aiding the enemy. He read Mr. Iverson's speech of 1848, in which he asserted the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. The Senator said his views had undergone a change, and pronouncing all whose views have not undergone a similar revolution, Abolitionists. The Senator, by his own confession, was outside the Democracic party in 1852, and had no right to read lectures to the Democracy of Ohio. He desired to know what outrages had been perpetrated on slaveholders by the people of the Territories? The Legislatures of New-Mexico and Utah pussed a law recognizing and protecting Slavery. The Legislatures of Nebraska, Oregon, or Wathington never passed a law prohibiting Slavery. It was prohibited by sovereign Congress, whose power was now invoked. The first act of the Legislature was to pass most stringent laws to proste Slavery laws so abborrent that the Senate Slavery. It was prohibited by sovereign Congress, whose power was now invoked. The first act of the Legislature was to pass most stringent laws to protect Slavery, laws so abhorrent that the Senate had to interpose its authority to suspend their execution. The reason Slavery had not gone into the Territories, was because slaves enough could not be spared from where they are now employed, and Congress was called on by some hours pocus, to make more Slave States. He had always belonged to the Democratic party, was elected by it, and had been recognized as a Democrat, and till within a year past he had not changed his views. His course was consistent with the doctrines of the Cincinnati Pratform, which declared in favor of the principle of non interference with Stavery in the States, Territories, or District of Columbia. Mr. Pugh's argument was designed to show that his principles were consistent with those of the Cincinnati Pugh's argument was designed to show that his principles were consistent with those of the Cincinnati Platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act, which were the recognized tests of Democracy. He denied that the Kansas-Nebraska act conferred on the Legislature of Kansas its powers. It only recognized and confessed their existence. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion for an Executive session.

A resolution was introduced to go into the election of a Printer at 1½ o'clock on Monday next, but it was referred to lie over. Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCRANTON (Rep., Pa.) desired to explain his vote for Mr. Gilmer, and the motives which prompted it. He was a representative of the People's Party of Pennsylvania, and received the support also of the Republican party, and of a large part of the Democratic party of his District. He had always been a Whig, had cast his first vote for Henry Clay, had always cherished Whig principles, and revered the memory of Mr. Clay. He claimed to be a national conversative, ready for any concessions for the public good, and never have ing been mixed up with the great questions before the country, his position in this body was an independent one. His people confided in his fidelity to their interests, and he confided in their nationality and conservatism. He was satisfied from the first that no election could be made of a Speaker without a sacrifice of could be made of a Speaker without a sacrifice of party preferences, and hence, when it was announced by Mr. Etheridge that Mr. Gilmer could be elected if the Democrats would go for him, he united with other members from Pennsylvania in giving him their votes. He did so without any previous consultation with the South Americans, and in perfect good faith. He was astonished that the fact of Mr. Gilmer's having received Republican support had been made an argument against him, and thought it only evinced a factious spirit. He had not voted for Mr. Gilmer because he was an American, or for any other reason than he had etated, and left Mr. Sherman not because he loved him less, but because he loved good order more, and wished to extracte the House and the country from their present difficulties. He belived there was no man more high-toned, honorable and conservative than Mr. Sherman, and scarcely any member of the House who had done less to keep up the present agitation. The only

man, and scarcely any member of the House who had done less to keep up the present agitation. The only accusation against him was his indorsement of the Helper book, which he (Mr. Scranton) unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly condemned. He had reason to know that Mr. Sherman was ready to make a full and complete disavowal of the obnoxious sentiments of that book upon a fitting occasion. He was not the exponent of the Southern Opposition, but he was not aware that there had been any affiliation or intimacy between them and the Republicans in the House, beyond the usual courtesies of gentlemen. He admit of their high order of talent and sound pariotic and Unionloving sentiments. He caused to be read the proceedtheir high order of talent and sound patriotic and Union-loving sentiments. He caused to be read the proceed-ings of a Union meeting at Wilkesbarre, Penn., and indorsed to the fullest extent the resolutions, which proclaimed the warmest attachment to the Con-stitution and the Union, and the maintenance of the just rights of every section of the Confederacy. He commended those recolutions to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Cobb), and assured him that Barnstable is not the only bright spot in the United States. He Alaba na (Mr. Cobb), and assured him that Barnstable is not the only bright spot in the United States. He deprecated the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Hick-man), who had boasted of the eighteen millions of men at the North. All such boasts of strength only tended to alienate the North and the South, and to widen the breach. The power of the people would be reserved for nobler purposes than that of fratricidal strife, and would be applied to those objects which make the Union presperous, happy, and great. He agreed with Mr. Miles that no portion of the Confed eracy can be subjugated by the other, and remarks like these were totally at variance with our common Anglo Saxon nature. He had faith in the perpetuity of the Union, confidence in the good sense of the people; and beyond that, the benign Ruler of mankind, who watched over and led our fathers in darkness and adversity, will not desert their postority. He deprecade the bitter words and recriminations which had been uttered on this floor, and hoped they might now begin the work of reconciliation.

the bitter words and recrumations which had been uttered on this foor, and hoped they might now begin the work of reconciliation.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., of Penn.)—I rise for the purpose of indorsing the sentiments of those resonations of the people of my State. These sentiments have not been called in question on this floor. Penn-ylvania is true, always has been, and always will be true, to the Constitution and the laws of the land. No true man will doubt her fidelity to the one and to the other; and I rejoice that my colleague has had the good sense and patriotic sentiments of these resolutions. I want to say, Sir, for my own great State, that she is too great to be unjust. Her position always has been, and ever will be, that of a Constitution and law-shiding State. Sir, with a population of three millions—an empire in herself—she sits there among her mountains, with the iron crown upon her head, God bless her, and she is for the Union now as she ever has been, and ever will be, to the has syllable of recorded time. [Apphase.] Lot no man say she will embark in a crusade against the rights of her neighbors. She believes in an equality of the States and or the laws, and aver the shoulmable of the soulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever the shoulmable of the states and rever the shoulmable of the states and rever did indows the shoulmable of the states and rever the shoulmable